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(54) MULTILAYER GLASS

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To shorten the curing time after production and to obtain a multilayer glass with higher productivity than ever before by using a thermoplastic resin exhibiting fluidity in a specified hardness range and above a specified temp. as a sealing

SOLUTION: Two or more glass sheets are opposed to one another through a resin spacer to form a hollow layer, a recess is formed by the peripheral part of the glass sheet and the outside of the spacer, and the recess is filled with the sealing material to constitute a multilayer glass. The sealing material consists of a thermoplastic resin exhibiting fluidity at ≥60° C and having 25-70 JIS hardness A at 25° C. A thermoplastic resin exhibiting 100-100,000 viscosity at 101-104sec shear rate and not having self-stickiness at 25° C is preferably used as the resin. Concretely, thermoplastic urethane resin and plasticized PVC are especially preferable.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the multiple glass with which opposite arrangement is carried out through the spacer made of resin so that the glass plate of two or more sheets may form a hollow layer, and a crevice is formed in the periphery section of said glass plate, and the periphery section of a spacer, and it comes to fill up this crevice a sealant Multiple glass characterized by for said sealant showing a fluidity in the temperature of 60 degrees C or more, and a JISA degree of hardness consisting of or more 25 less than 70 thermoplastics in 25 degrees C. [Claim 2] Multiple glass according to claim 1 whose thermoplastics is what shows the viscosity of 100-100,000poise in shear rate 101 -104 sec-1 in the temperature of 60 degrees C or more, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the multiple glass which used thermoplastics etc. for the sealant.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although it is the goods to which multiple glass attracts attention from a viewpoint of energy saving, and making the amount of need increase is being continued in recent years, since many processes are needed for the manufacture, compared with the usual glass plate, cost is high, and the further low cost-ization is desired.

[0003] Many of current multiple glass makes the glass plate of at least two sheets counter through a spacer, and after it intercepts the hollow layer formed of it from the open air, it is manufactured by the approach of sealing the opening (crevice) which consisted of the insides and spacer peripheral faces of the periphery section of those glass plates that have countered in the room-temperature-setting mold sealant represented with a polysulfide system or a silicone system.

[0004] The activity with which an aluminum spacer is made to connect in the corner section is reduced, and the spacer was changed into the resin spacer about simplification or automation of the production process of multiple glass, productivity amelioration of making the method of application automate etc., as a result a cost cut, etc. were considered also about the room-temperature-setting mold sealant, and it has so far been proposed.

[0005] However, in the multiple glass using such a hardening mold sealant, the class of spacer used is not asked, and after multiple glass manufacture, since the care of health for hardening of a sealant is needed, care-of-health termination cannot ship a product. Therefore, the care-of-health tooth space was provided in works, after keeping a certain fixed period product, it had to ship, and time for delivery delayed, and the request of a user was not necessarily able to be met. Moreover, since the care-of-health tooth space more than the former is needed in order to correspond to the need which will increase in the future, in order to avoid this and to secure the amount of supply of sufficient multiple glass, compaction of the above-mentioned care-of-health time amount is considered to be the need.

[0006] In order to solve such a problem, the approach of using thermoplastics, such as vinyl chloride resin, as a sealant, for example in which extrusion molding is possible is proposed are indicated by the approach of using the hot melt butyl sealant which used the butyl system ingredient as the base as a sealant, and JP,7-17748,A.

[0007] However, its material strength is low and the former approach is inadequate as a sealant of multiple glass while it has self-adhesiveness and has a problem in respect of handling of a product, even after a sealant's cooling. [of material strength]

[0008] Moreover, although there is no problem as which the latter approach is regarded by the former approach, the range where the hardness of thermoplastics is the optimal is too hard with the ingredient which has the hardness of the JISA degree of hardness 70 which is not found out but is indicated by the above-mentioned official report as a sealant in fact. Therefore, it is an approach to twist practicality as a matter of fact that the stress concerning the seal section or

the glass plate of multiple glass is large, and the glass crack of exfoliation of the seal section or multiple glass itself arises etc.

[0009]

Q.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The purpose of this invention is solving the above-mentioned technical problem of the conventional technique, shortening the care-of-health time amount after multiple glass manufacture as much as possible, realizing productivity of unprecedented high multiple glass, and offering multiple glass more cheaply and simple. [0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person resulted in header this invention that the thermoplastics in which a fluidity is shown beyond the specific degree—of—hardness range and specific temperature was useful as a sealant for multiple glass which makes possible high productivity which could not be made in the former, as a result of trying hard wholeheartedly that the above—mentioned technical problem should be solved.

[0011] In the multiple glass with which opposite arrangement of this invention is carried out through the spacer made of resin so that the glass plate of two or more sheets may form a hollow layer, and a crevice is formed in the periphery section of said glass plate, and the periphery section of a spacer, and it comes to fill up this crevice a sealant The multiple glass characterized by for said sealant showing a fluidity in the temperature of 60 degrees C or more, and a JISA degree of hardness consisting of or more 25 less than 70 thermoplastics in 25 degrees C is offered.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the configuration sectional view showing an example of the multiple glass 1 in this invention. This multiple glass 1 The glass plates 1a and 1b of two sheets are held at predetermined spacing with the resin spacer 5 which consists of a thing which made the low moisture permeation ingredient knead a drying agent. The thermoplastics 4 which has said specific physical properties is arranged on crevice 4' formed by the periphery section inside of those glass plates 1a and 1b, and the peripheral face of a spacer 5 as a glue line, and sealing (seal) of the periphery section is carried out to it.

[0013] Like heat reflective glass and low emissivity glass, the glass plates used for the configuration of the multiple glass of this invention are glass plates, such as an aperture currently used widely and a door, tempered glass, a glass laminate, metal wired glass, heat absorbing glass, the glass plate that coated the inside with a metal or other inorganic substances thinly, the acrylic resin plate called organic glass, a polycarbonate plate, etc., and are not usually further limited especially to building materials, a car, etc.

[0014] A fluidity is shown in the temperature of 60 degrees C or more, and it sets at 25 degrees C, and the thermoplastics used for the sealant of the multiple glass in this invention is JIS. Hardness (only henceforth a JISA degree of hardness) with a K6301 spring-loaded-type hardness test A mold is or more 25 less than 70 thermoplastics.

[0015] As such resin, as long as it has the above-mentioned property, any well-known thermoplastics can be used. Furthermore, it is various and is included by the thermoplastic elastomer currently used and the "thermoplastics" as used in the field of [as long as the rubber system ingredient which adjusts a vulcanization consistency and enabled it to carry out a melting flow with heating also has the above-mentioned property] this invention in recent years. Furthermore, the compound which included the so-called plasticizers, such as dibutyl phthalate and G 2-ethylhexyl phthalate, in these thermoplastics is also contained in the "thermoplastics" as used in the field of this invention as long as it has the above-mentioned property. [0016] Specifically, thermoplastic elastomer, such as thermoplastics, such as olefin system resin, acrylic resin, nylon system resin, vinyl chloride system resin, urethane system resin, polysiloxane system resin, cellulose system, and an urethane system, is mentioned. Furthermore, heating melting and the rubber system resin adjusted so that it might flow shall also be included in the thermoplastics in this invention among rubber system resin, such as isobutylene isoprene rubber, halogenation isobutylene isoprene rubber, chloroprene rubber, EPDM, EPM, and epichlorohydrin

rubber.

[0017] These thermoplastics may be used with independent or two or more sorts of blends. Among these thermoplastics, thermoplastic urethane system resin and especially a plasticization polyvinyl chloride are desirable.

[0018] As a degree of hardness of the thermoplastics used by this invention, 65 or less JISA or more 40 degree of hardness is [that a JISA degree of hardness should just be less than / 25 or more / 70] more desirable in 25 degrees C as mentioned above. Generally, it is known that the hollow layer will carry out expansion and contraction with environmental temperature, and, as for multiple glass, it is [a sealant] desirable that it is a certain amount of elastic body. [0019] When a JISA degree of hardness is less than 25, since [that the variation rate to expansion and contraction is large and] material strength is low, it is inadequate as a sealant for the multiple glass of this invention. On the other hand, when a JISA degree of hardness is 75 or more, the stress generated with the same expansion and contraction is large, exfoliation of the seal section, the crack of a glass plate, etc. will arise, and there is a problem practically. [0020] What the range of is shear rate 101 -104 sec-1 which is a general-purpose extrusionmolding rate field, and shows the viscosity of 100-100,000poise that what is necessary is just what shows a fluidity in the temperature of 60 degrees C or more as the temperature characteristic of the thermoplastics used by this invention is more desirable. Moreover, what does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C is suitable on handling, and more desirable. [0021] In addition, lubricant, a pigment, an antistatic agent, an antioxidant, a thermostabilizer, a filler, a drying agent, a foaming agent, etc. can be used for the above-mentioned thermoplastics, blending them if needed. Furthermore, in order to secure the adhesive property of resin and a glass plate, suitable priming for the seal section of a glass plate etc. may be performed. [0022] The thing which made the thermoplastic elastomer which uses as a resin principal component isobutylene isoprene rubber, a polyisobutylene, or the copolymer that uses a polyisobutylene as one component at least contain a drying agent as a resin spacer used for this invention is desirable. Moreover, you may have a metal film or a metal vacuum evaporationo resin film between the layers of a resin spacer and a glue line, or in the outermost layer.

[Example] Next, although an example (Examples 1-3) and the example of a comparison (Examples 4-7) are given and this invention is explained still more concretely, this invention is not limited to these.

[0024] Example 1 -- the multiple glass object of a cross-section configuration as shown in drawing 2 was created first, and the polyester system adhesives which dissolved in the solvent were applied to the glass side of seal section (crevice) 4' formed by the periphery section inside of glass plates 1a and 1b, and the peripheral face of the spacer 5 made of resin, and it was airdry. Next, melting of the plasticization polyvinyl chloride resin of the JISA degree of hardness 65 was carried out at the temperature of 170 degrees C using the general-purpose extruder which has a cylinder with a diameter [as shown in drawing 3] of 30mm, extruding from a die with a tip configuration with an inner diameter [of 3mm], and an outside diameter of 5.5mm, seal section 4' of multiple glass was made to fill up with the above-mentioned resin, and the multiple glass of this invention was obtained.

[0025] This multiple glass is made into a specimen and the result of the care-of-health time amount from immediately after creation of this specimen, endurance evaluation, and visual inspection is shown in Table 1. Endurance is JIS. The multiple glass durability test specified to R3209 estimated the situation of the dew-point engine performance and a plate gap. [0026] In addition, in the temperature of 160 degrees C, the resin used above is shear rate 1x102sec-1, and shows the viscosity of 20,000poise, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25

[0027] It replaces with the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 65 used by 1 two examples, and except having used the thermoplastic polyurethane of the JISA degree of hardness 25, a multiple glass specimen is created like Example 1, and the result of having performed endurance evaluation like Example 1 is shown in Table 1. In addition, in the temperature of 160 degrees C, the resin used above is shear rate 1x102sec-1, and shows the viscosity of 8,000po ise, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C. [0028] It replaces with the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 65 used by 1 three examples, and except having used the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 40, like Example 1, a multiple glass specimen is created and the result of having performed endurance evaluation like Example 1 is shown in Table 1. In addition, in the temperature of 160 degrees C, the resin used above is shear rate 1x102sec-1, and shows the viscosity of 7,000poise, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C. [0029] It replaces with the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 65 used by 1 four examples, and except having used the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 90, like Example 1, a multiple glass specimen is created and the result of having performed endurance evaluation like Example 1 is shown in Table 1. In addition, in the temperature of 160 degrees C, the resin used above is shear rate 1x102sec-1, and shows the viscosity of 30,000poise, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C. [0030] It replaces with the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 65 used by 1 five examples, and except having used the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 70, like Example 1, a multiple glass specimen is created and the result of having performed endurance evaluation like Example 1 is shown in Table 1. In addition, in the temperature of 160 degrees C, the resin used above is shear rate 1x102sec-1, and shows the viscosity of 25,000poise, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C. [0031] It replaces with the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 65 used by 1 six examples, and except having used the plasticization polyvinyl chloride of the JISA degree of hardness 20, like Example 1, a multiple glass specimen is created and the result of having performed endurance evaluation like Example 1 is shown in Table 1. In addition, in the temperature of 160 degrees C, the resin used above is shear rate 1x102sec-1, and shows the viscosity of 4,000poise, and does not have self-adhesiveness in 25 degrees C. [0032] In the multiple glass of the cross-section configuration shown in example 7 drawing 2, the seal section 4' was filled up with the thiokol (thermosetting resin), and the multiple glass specimen was obtained. The result of having performed endurance evaluation like Example 1 hereafter is shown in Table 1.

[0033] [Table 1]

	例1	例2	例3	例4	例 5	例 6	例7
養生時間	15分	30分	15分	15分	15分	30分	2 4時間
空気層内露点	-60 ℃以下	-60 C以下	- 6 0 C以下	-	_	-45 ℃	-60℃ 以下
板ずれ	なし	なし	なし	なし.	あり	あり	なし
外観検査	良好	良好	良好	ガラス 割れ	シール材 の剥れ	良好	良好
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[0034] [Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the remarkable effectiveness that care-of-health time amount is unnecessary, and multiple glass is offered by high productivity and high low cost is done so.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Drawing 1] The sectional view showing an example of the configuration of the multiple glass of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The sectional view showing the configuration of multiple glass before carrying out a seal with thermoplastics.

[Drawing 3] The schematic diagram of the extruder used for melting of thermoplastics in this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1: Multiple glass
- 4: Thermoplastics
- 5: The spacer made of resin

[Translation done.]

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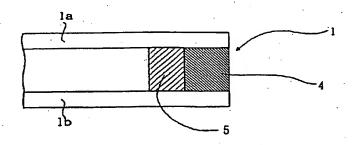
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(54) 【発明の名称】 複層ガラス

(57) 【要約】

【課題】複層ガラス製造後の養生時間を可能な限り短縮 し、これまでにない高い生産性を実現すること。

【解決手段】シール材が60℃以上の温度において流動性を示し、かつ25℃において、JISA硬度が25以上70未満の熱可塑性樹脂4からなる複層ガラス1。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】2枚以上のガラス板が中空層を形成するように樹脂製スペーサを介して対向配置され、かつ前記ガラス板の周縁部とスペーサの外周部とで凹部が形成されて該凹部にシール材が充填されてなる複層ガラスにおいて、前記シール材が60℃以上の温度において流動性を示し、かつ25℃において、J1SA硬度が25以上70未満の熱可塑性樹脂からなることを特徴とする複層ガラス。

【請求項2】熱可塑性樹脂が、60℃以上の温度において剪断速度101~104 sec-1の範囲で100~100,000ポイズの粘度を示し、かつ25℃において自己粘着性を有しないものである請求項1に記載の複層ガラス。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明はシール材に熱可塑性 樹脂等を用いた複層ガラスに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、復層ガラスは省エネルギーの観点から注目され、その需要量を増加させ続けている商品であるが、その製造に多くの工程を必要とするため、通常のガラス板に比べコストが高く、さらなる低コスト化が望まれている。

【0003】現在の複層ガラスの多くは、最低2枚のガラス板をスペーサを介して対向させ、それによって形成された中空層を外気から遮断した後、対向しているそれらのガラス板の周縁部の内面とスペーサ外周面とで構成された空隙(凹部)をポリスルフィド系またはシリコーン系で代表される常温硬化型シール材で封着する方法で製造されている。

【0004】これまで、復層ガラスの製造工程の簡略化あるいは自動化については、スペーサを樹脂スペーサに変えて、アルミニウムスペーサをコーナー部において連結させる作業を低減したり、また、常温硬化型シール材についても、その塗布方法を自動化させたりするなどの生産性改良、ひいてはコストダウンなどが検討され、提案されてきた。

【0005】しかし、こうした硬化型シール材を用いた複層ガラスでは、用いられるスペーサの種類を問わず、複層ガラス製造後、シール材の硬化のための養生を必要とするため、養生終了までは製品を出荷できない。そのために工場内に養生スペースを設け、ある一定期間間を保管した後に出荷しなければならず、納期が長期化し、客先の要望に必ずしも応えられなかった。また、の来的に増加する需要に対応するには、これまで以上の養生スペースが必要となるため、これを回避し充分な複層ガラスの供給量を確保するには、上記の養生時間の短縮が必要と考えられている。

【0006】このような問題を解決するために、シール

材としてブチル系材料をベースとしたホットメルトブチルシーラントを使用する方法や、特開平7一17748 号公報に開示されているように押出成形可能な例えば塩 化ビニル樹脂などの熱可塑性樹脂をシール材として使用する方法が提案されている。

【0007】しかし、前者の方法は、シール材が冷却後も自己粘着性を有し、製品のハンドリングの面で問題があるとともに、材料強度が低く、複層ガラスのシール材としては不充分なものである。

【0008】また、後者の方法は、前者の方法に見られる問題はないが、熱可塑性樹脂の硬さの最適な範囲は見出されておらず、上記公報に記載されているJISA硬度70の硬さを有する材料では、実際にはシール材として硬すぎる。そのために、複層ガラスのシール部あるいはガラス板にかかる応力が大きく、シール部の剥離や複層ガラス自体のガラス割れが生じるなど、事実上実用性のない方法である。

[0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、従来 技術の上記課題を解決し、複層ガラス製造後の養生時間 を可能な限り短縮し、これまでにない高い複層ガラスの 生産性を実現し、複層ガラスをより安価にかつ簡便に提 供することである。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は前述の課題を解決すべく鋭意努力した結果、特定の硬度範囲および特定の温度以上において流動性を示す熱可塑性樹脂が、従来ではなしえなかった高い生産性を可能とする複層ガラス用のシール材として有用であることを見出し本発明に至った。

【0011】本発明は、2枚以上のガラス板が中空層を形成するように樹脂製スペーサを介して対向配置され、かつ前記ガラス板の周縁部とスペーサの外周部とで凹部が形成されて該凹部にシール材が充填されてなる複層ガラスにおいて、前記シール材が60℃以上の温度において流動性を示し、かつ25℃において、JISA硬度が25以上70未満の熱可塑性樹脂からなることを特徴とする複層ガラスを提供する。

[0012]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の実施の形態を説明する。図1は、本発明における複層ガラス1の一例を示す構成断面図であり、該複層ガラス1は、2枚のガラス板1aおよび1bを、低透湿材料に乾燥剤を混練せしめたものからなる樹脂スペーサ5によって所定の間隔に保持し、それらのガラス板1aおよび1bの周縁部内面とスペーサ5の外周面とで形成された凹部4'に、前記特定物性を有する熱可塑性樹脂4を接着層として配して周縁部が封着(シール)されている。

【OO13】本発明の複層ガラスの構成に使用するガラス板は、通常、建材、車両等に広く使用されている窓、

ドア等のガラス板、強化ガラス、合わせガラス、金属網入りガラス、熱線吸収ガラス、さらには、熱線反射ガラス、低放射率ガラス等のように、内面に金属や他の無機物を薄くコーティングしたガラス板、有機ガラスと呼ばれるアクリル樹脂板、ボリカーボネート板等であり、特に限定されない。

【0014】本発明における複層ガラスのシール材に使用する熱可塑性樹脂とは、60℃以上の温度において流動性を示し、かつ25℃において、JIS K6301スプリング式硬さ試験A型による硬さ(以下単にJIS A硬度という)が25以上70未満の熱可塑性樹脂である。

【〇〇15】このような樹脂としては、上記特性を有する限り、いずれの公知の熱可塑性樹脂も使用できる。さらに、近年、多方面で使用されている熱可塑性エラストマーや、加硫密度を調節して加熱により溶融流動しうるようにしたゴム系材料も上記の特性を有する限り本発明でいう「熱可塑性樹脂」に包含される。さらには、これら熱可塑性樹脂に、ジブチルフタレート、ジー2ーエチルヘキシルフタレートなどのいわゆる可塑剤を含めた配合物も、上記の特性を有する限り本発明で云う「熱可塑性樹脂」に含まれる。

【0016】具体的には、オレフィン系樹脂、アクリル系樹脂、ナイロン系樹脂、塩化ビニル系樹脂、ウレタン系樹脂、ポリシロキサン系樹脂、セルロース系樹脂、ポリシロキサン系樹脂、セルロース系樹脂、ボリシロキサン系ではなどの熱可塑性樹脂がある。さらには、ブチルフィン系、塩化ビニル系。さらには、ブチルフェーが挙げられる。プレンコゴム、EPDM、エピクロルビドリンコゴムなどの引起がある。「0017」これらの熱可塑性樹脂に含むものとはは、単独まの型性樹脂は、単独まの型性樹脂は、単独まの型性樹脂は、単独まの型性樹脂は、単独まの型性樹脂のうちで、熱可塑性ウレタン系樹脂および可塑化ポリ塩ので、熱可塑性ウレタン系樹脂および可塑化ポリ塩によいが特に好ましい。

【0018】本発明で使用される熱可塑性樹脂の硬度としては、上記のように25℃において、J1SA硬度が25以上70未満であればよく、J1SA硬度40以上65以下がより好ましい。一般に復層ガラスは、その中空層が環境温度により膨脹および収縮をすることが知られており、シール材はある程度の弾性体であることが望ましい。

【0019】JISA硬度が25未満の場合には、膨脹および収縮に対しての変位が大きく、また、材料強度が低いために本発明の複層ガラス用のシール材として不充分である。一方、JISA硬度が75以上の場合は、同様の膨脹および収縮に伴って発生する応力が大きく、シール部の剥離やガラス板の割れなどが生じることとなり実用上問題がある。

【0020】本発明で使用される熱可塑性樹脂の温度特性としては、60℃以上の温度において流動性を示すものであればよく、汎用の押出成形速度領域である剪断速度101~104 sec-1の範囲で、100~100、000ポイズの粘度を示すものがより好ましい。また、25℃において自己粘着性を有しないものが取扱上好適であり、より好ましい。

【0021】そのほか、滑剤、顔料、帯電防止剤、老化防止剤、熱安定剤、充填材、乾燥剤、発泡剤などを必要に応じて上記熱可塑性樹脂に配合して使用しうる。さらには、樹脂とガラス板との接着性を確保するために、ガラス板のシール部に適当なプライマー処理などを施してもよい。

【0022】本発明に用いられる樹脂スペーサとしては、ブチルゴムやポリイソブチレンまたは少なくともポリイソブチレンを一成分とする共重合体を樹脂主成分とする熱可塑性エラストマーに乾燥剤を含有させたものが好ましい。また、樹脂スペーサならびに接着層の層の間または最外層に金属フイルムまたは金属蒸着樹脂フイルムを有してもよい。

[0023]

【実施例】次に実施例(例1~3)および比較例(例4~7)を挙げて本発明をさらに具体的に説明するが、本 発明はこれらに限定されない。

【0024】例1

まず、図2に示すような断面構成の複層ガラス体を作成し、ガラス板1 a および1 b の周縁部内面と樹脂製スペーサ5の外周面とで形成されたシール部(凹部) 4 のガラス面に溶剤に溶解したポリエステル系接着剤を塗布し、風乾した。次に、図3に示すような直径30mmのシリンダを有する汎用の押出機を用い、JISA硬度65の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニル樹脂を170℃の温度で溶融させ、内直径3mm、外直径5.5mmの先端形状をもつダイから押出しながら、複層ガラスのシール部4 に上記樹脂を充填させ、本発明の複層ガラスを得た。

【0025】この複層ガラスを試験体とし、該試験体の作成直後からの養生時間、耐久性評価および外観検査の結果を表1に示す。耐久性はJIS R3209に規定された複層ガラス耐久性試験にて、その露点性能および板ずれの状況を評価した。

[0027]例2

例1で使用したJISA硬度65の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルに代えて、JISA硬度25の熱可塑性ポリウレタンを用いた以外は例1と同様にして複層ガラス試験体を作成し、例1と同様に耐久性評価を行った結果を表1に示す。なお、上記で使用した樹脂は、160℃の温度にお

いて、剪断速度 1 × 1 O ²sec⁻¹で、8, 0 O O ポイズの 粘度を示し、かつ 2 5 [∞]において自己粘着性を有してな い。

[0028] 例3

例1で使用したJISA硬度65の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルに代えて、JISA硬度40の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルを用いた以外は例1と同様にして、複層ガラス試験体を作成し、例1と同様に耐久性評価を行った結果を表1に示す。なお、上記で使用した樹脂は、160 $^{\circ}$ 0の温度において、剪断速度 1×10^{2} sec $^{-1}$ で、7.000ポイズの粘度を示し、かつ25 $^{\circ}$ において自己粘着性を有してない。

[0029]例4

例1で使用したJISA硬度65の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルに代えて、JISA硬度90の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルを用いた以外は例1と同様にして、復層ガラス試験体を作成し、例1と同様に耐久性評価を行った結果を表1に示す。なお、上記で使用した樹脂は、160 $^{\circ}$ $^$

[0030] 例5

例1で使用したJISA硬度65の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニ

ルに代えて、JISA硬度70の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルを用いた以外は例1と同様にして、複層ガラス試験体を作成し、例1と同様に耐久性評価を行った結果を表1に示す。なお、上記で使用した樹脂は、160℃の温度において、剪断速度1×102sec-1で、25、000ポイズの粘度を示し、かつ25℃において自己粘着性を有してない。

[0031]例6

例1で使用したJISA硬度65の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルに代えて、JISA硬度20の可塑化ポリ塩化ビニルを用いた以外は例1と同様にして、復層ガラス試験体を作成し、例1と同様に耐久性評価を行った結果を表1に示す。なお、上記で使用した樹脂は、 160° の温度において、剪断速度 $1\times10^{\circ}$ sec $^{-1}$ で、4.000ポイズの粘度を示し、かつ 25° において自己粘着性を有してない。

【0032】例7

図2に示す断面構成の復層ガラスにおいて、そのシール部4'にチオコール(熱硬化性樹脂)を充填して複層ガラス試験体を得た。以下、例1と同様に耐久性評価を行った結果を表1に示す。

[0033]

【表1】

	例1	例2	例3	例4	例5	例6	例7
菱生時間	15分	30分	15分	15分	15分	30分	2 4時間
空気層内露点	- 6 0 C以下	-60 C以下	-60 ℃以下	_	_	-45 ℃	-60℃ 以下
板ずれ	なし	なし	なし	なし	あり	あり	なし
外観検査	良好	良好	良好	ガラス 割れ	シール材 の剥れ	良好	良好

[0034]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、養生時間が不要であり、複層ガラスが高い生産性および低コストで提供されるという顕著な効果が奏される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の複層ガラスの構成の一例を示す断面 図。

【図2】熱可塑性樹脂でシールする前の複層ガラスの構

成を示す断面図。

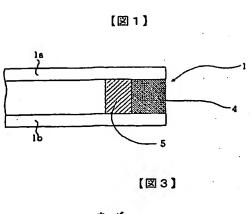
【図3】本発明において熱可塑性樹脂の溶融に用いた押 出機の概略図。

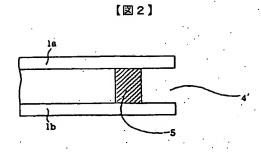
【符号の説明】

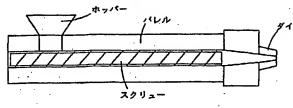
1: 復層ガラス

4:熱可塑性樹脂

5:樹脂製スペーサ







フロントページの続き

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